

**SUMMARY per R. M. S. Zealandia.**

**BEAT Furniture Bargains in the Discount Department**  
**at the Royal Furnishing Arcade, W. B. Campbell.**  
**ONE BALLAST.**—For sale on board the brig  
 Kynph at Gordon Wharf 100 tons first-class Stone Ballast.  
 Apply on board up to **NOVEMBER 15th and 16th**  
 at Graham-street.



he off than they had been in their life before. The Govern-

Mr. BURNS said he could fully rely on the responsibility which rested upon them, and that he would be at the head of the Government to look for doing what he conceived to be the right thing in carrying out the law. He did not believe that any Government would willingly take away human life, and he was glad to hear Mr. Alfred Stephenson and Mr. Gwynne credit him for doing their duty to the best of their judgment.

Mr. BURNS deprecated discussions of this sort as being detrimental to the proper administration of justice. The duty with which he was charged was to administer the law as it was, and he was prepared to hold himself responsible for the results in these trials and the most careful consideration. He was quite sure that in this matter the Government would be in no way influenced by statements or suggestions of any kind, and that they "knew" were not in accord with the facts of the case, with the evidence, and with the report of the judges.

Mr. HUNGERFORD said highway robbery, or even murder, was no crime compared with rape, and it was a crime for men, women and children to be kept in prison and suffering for ten, fifteen or twenty years.

in sympathy with criminals, and to wholly forget the interests of society at large. It was quite content to allow a matter of this kind to remain a criminal case, with five Council, who were the eight parties to government, with the whole of the evidence before them; and he hoped the day would never dawn when the sentence of death would be carried out for both parties.

Mr. CHARLES said that the statement that only those opposed to capital punishment were opposed to this sentence being carried out would not apply to him; but at the same time he had thought that the Government would have the best or most efficient system of punishing an offender by death. The execution of these men would not alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate young women. If men were kept in prison for a long time, they would receive punishment than hanging them. He would propose that when any person was found clearly guilty of rape he should be given the sentence of death, and that the country should submit to a surgical operation. But God bless the country. If the action of the Executive was the same as the speech of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General in this matter.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in explanation, said he certainly never conveyed the sentiment that he would carry out the sentence irrespective of pressure. What he said was that he should do the duty which was laid upon him, and that he would not be deterred by any pressure in the discharge of his duty, and he stated that if other evidence were adduced which would justify him in considering the question in new light in this case, he should be glad to have the case brought before the court something that fell from the hon. member for Newmarket when he (Sir Henry Parkes) used the words "a man's sentimentality" he did not apply it to the action of his members who do not take the law into their own hands, but would respect, but he applied it to the advocates of these prisoners. (Heat heard.)

M<sup>r</sup>. MCCULLOUGH and he was an advocate for the abolition of capital punishment altogether, and though a very gross and cruel outrage had been done by these prisoners, it was a blot upon our laws that we should execute men for any crime at all, most certainly for any crime less than premeditated murder. He was in the habit of reading the law in regard to the sentence of death, and if no one

also did so, he would bring in a bill to test the opinion of the House upon it. The speaker thought, was deserving of as much consideration as the usual resolutions, and he hoped the case of the abolitionist would receive the same consideration from the Executive as the case of the others.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he was shocked by the tallies made and ordered in reference to this case—by the language in which men talked about the crime of rape. If there were a fine white man in the country, the country required as much of consideration, if not more, in proportion, for they had taken a position which ought to be supported by every right-minded man in this country. If the milliners had had control of the country, the action of the House had killed the young woman, it would have been a mercy compared with what had been done to her. But an appeal for mercy from men like her, and that and that only, induce men to lean towards mercy in the case.

Mr. FARWELL very much regretted that the hon. member (Mr. Lucas) should have moved the adjournment when it was so late in the day.

what the hon. member meant? Did he mean to usurp the functions of the Executive Government? If he did, this was not the proper place nor the proper mode of doing so. He said that the matter was one of such importance that a function that ought to be left in the hands of the Executive Government alone, and no member who had any sense of decency, or understood the functions of the Executive Government, would attempt to interfere with the Executive government. If the hon. member was in a call to capital punishment for this, he should bring it still to the point that he was making, and say that he thought that the Executive Government had done wrong in failing that the sentence of death should be carried out in the present case, he ought to table a motion declaring that they were not fit to perform the national duty of the Executive Government, the hon. member, and thought that the Government had only performed their duty. No one could know the circumstances and motives of the Government, but he Executive Government. From his experience as a Minister he could say that capital cases were really tried, and facts that did not come before the jury came before the Court.

satisfied him that the sentence ought to be carried out in this case was that the hon. member at the head of the Government thought it ought to be carried out because it was more profitable to the Government than that the hon. gentleman; and if any circumstance existed to justify the saving of the lives of these young men, he was sure it would have been known to the hon. member. Sir James Stewart (hear, hear.) This House was not a fit tribunal to deal with cases of this kind. The duty was a most sacred one, and it was always most sacredly paid to the law. The Executive had to do with the law as it stood, and it was not to be fixed death as the penalty for rape, they had only to fulfil their duty. Of course circumstances had to be taken into consideration, and he was sure that had any circumstances been proved to have existed which would justify an act of clemency, the hon. member would have sought to endeavour to amend the law. His opinion was that, wherever a rape was committed, you ought to execute a man at once, and that was the law as it stood. If it were ever a case in which the law ought to be allowed to take effect it was in this case now before the House. He looked upon rape as a more serious offence than

Mr. GREENWOOD, while agreeing with the chairman (Mr. Farnell) that it was scarcely right that a question of this kind should come before the House as a motion of censure, said that he would support a resolution that the House should not express an opinion upon a matter that rested with the Executive, for, if they mistook that argument, where was the responsibility of Ministers? If Ministers found it so necessary to have a vote of censure at the close of the arguments that had been used in this debate, we had had women's virtue represented as a matter of social degree; you might run a poor girl into the streets and see only corruption, and look at the same social position and find it to be a small offence in the eyes of the law.

Dr. BOWKER wished to explain. He had never said that there should be any distinction in the eyes of the law between a person and a prostitute. What he meant to say was that there were many circumstances which

Mr. GREENWOOD thought the member had made a better explanation this time than he did before. If the matter were before the court, the question of damages, then social position would be a question to be considered in the ordinary legal way; but here it was a question of virtue, *per se*, and social position could not be taken into consideration. It was a question of the penalties inflicted by the law should be inflicted for two purposes. First, the protection of society; and secondly, so far as the defendant was concerned, the restoration of his honor. Now, if the law as the protection of society was considered, the punishment must have a deterrent influence. But it had been proved, by almost every experience that was put before the jury, that no deterrent influence; and when the sentence of death was attached to about 600 offences in the United Kingdom, it was well known, that all along the highway and in the bye-ways there should be one law for the rich and another for the poor.

[illegible][illegible]

www.au/nla.news-page1430920



leaves, and he ran blindly out into the bush, where, but for the darkness, they were already unperceived. Counting the safety of his scattered population, he was strongly in favour of retaining the capital punishment for offences of this kind; but will be hoped that in this case if the Government of where it was to be put. But he rose, not so much to defend his late colleague, as to protest against the attitude assumed by the hon. member against the officers of the department. Hereford then acknowledged the responsibility of our officer in the Government's service to that degree. They

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morse* Post states that the Russian Government is at present buying considerable quantities of rouble notes under various pretexts as a means of obtaining cash.

http://pla.gov.au/pla\_news

William  
that the  
behind

page 143092



had been commuted in the majority of cases. When the

execute it now. He agreed that woman's honour was more

...and did not think the capital punishment  
vindictive. I am believed that the essence of all punish-  
ment, and disgraced with the last step of the  
symbol of justice was a drawn sword. Did  
the civil ruler exist "for the punish-  
ers." There was nothing nearly-punish-  
ment in that. To argue a wrong was  
done it was over that. He did not  
commit a murder? Rape was worse than  
ought to be capitally punished. It  
took away all hope, and that was  
its terror. In regard to this case he had  
led to the younger prisoner, and therefore  
on that point. But he hoped the decision  
would be such as could be vindicated before  
deported much that had been said in that  
a pity that it had arisen. There were others

worse than death, and the crime now under discussion was one of these. The sentence of death is this

regretted this discussion. The Executive found it to perform, and he was disposed to in their hands. Personally he did not abate of capital punishment, and if he spoke ought to be punished with death, if he.

REYNOLDS regarded this crime with horror and gave anyone dear to him his any day than that. But he pleaded for mercy on behalf of him. Give them a chance to repent and reform.

REYNOLDS held that if were universally known that and similar offenses would be certainly offenses would be less frequent. Now, debate and doubted the utility.

Applied, and the motion was negatived.

are asked by Messrs. JACOBS, CANNON and

Petitions were presented by Messrs. J. DAVENPORT

ment into Committee of Supply, remaining as the Estimates of Expenditure. The sum allotted for the general establishment of the Sign Department. After debate by Messrs. W. M. MACINTOSH, J. G. GIBSON, J. H. BROWN, W. DAVIES, the vote was agreed to. The sum proposed for road superintendents in the discussion by Messrs. JACOB, H. BROWN, THURTELL, McCORMACK, LYNCH, THOMPSON, BARNETT, RADGAST, CHARLES, and BENTLEY passed.

A sum of £514,193 for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges generally. After debate by Messrs. BENNETT, LACKEY, McLENNAN, WHEAT, J. DAVIES, COOPER, BROWN, DAVIES, and RADGAST, the vote was also a vote of £130 for miscellaneous

The sum of £7210 was proposed under the head of Rail-

Establishment, and after discussion by ROSS, GREENWOOD, W. DAVIES, CHALMERS, and WEBB, the vote was passed.

It was reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

was sent to the Council, suggesting reasons for his removal from the Council's amendments in the Insurance Bill.

adjourned at seventeen minutes past 2 a.m. this afternoon.

verdict in the matter of the children the Bonnie Dundee and the was pronounced at the Central court on Friday last. The distance about the disaster referred to and inquiry as to who is chargeable with responsibility of its occurrence can

alone account for the fact that this verdict has apparently excited no interest attracted

The matter is surely too serious thus disposed of. What are the 10th March last, a little before evening, the Bonnie Dundee and the Comet on the coast near Newcastle. The former was perfectly fine, there being a slight mist at the time. Neither of them seemed to be going at great speed; ample sea room on either side, and no more evidence of the slightest collision than their being in each other's way. Withstanding all this, as if bent on collision, the two vessels took a course, and the result was that the Dundee was run into by the Barabool, and the latter was sunk in about four minutes.

causing the loss of no less than five lives, that

have now been three inquiries into the first was by the Coroner's jury which ended in the committing of both the captain and the mate to Bonnie Dundee. The second was made by the Marine Board. The finding of this Board was "collision was caused by the neglect or default of THOMAS CRAWFORD, of the steamer Bonnie Dundee, in committing a breach of the Steering Rules, by ordering the helm of the steamer first to be ported and afterwards to starboard, in violation of the Rules and Regulations for the Porting and Sailing Rules. The Board JOHN ALEXANDER STEWART, the

master of the Bonnie Dundee, from blame, as

watch between the district attorney and the cause of the dissolution of the court have intimated, at the Central court last week. The business of the Central Court, however, was not so much finding out who was responsible for the dissolution of the court as determining whether the dissolution was chargeable to the mate of the Dundee or not. The jury decided it was not so chargeable. The district is, therefore, a totally different body from that of the Marine Board, and supposed to be a committee of the court. We do not, however, intend to dissolve the body of the jury which sat last week. On the contrary, we accept their decision, and the one to be aided by. The mate

of the Bonnie Dundee has been acquitted of

of manslaughter by a jury or not.  
His acquittal will be endorsed  
little dispute.

very believed the evidence which  
to them, we do not very well  
could have arrived at a different  
The issue of the inquiry of the  
ward was the result of the finding  
of the Bonnie Dundee first  
vessel to be reported and then to be  
starboard, thus taking her across  
the Barrabool. It was stated in  
however, that something like the  
in which the mate of the former  
was charged was committed by some  
during the latter; and that if  
docking on board the one vessel,

there was also dodging on board the other.

evidence that was submitted to the prisoner CRAWFORD:—"The ho saw on board the Barrabed one. The course of the Bonnie altered to give the other steamer berth, and the altered course was lit suddenly the green light of the look the place of the red showing altered her helm and was beamy them. He ordered the man at to put the helm hard-a-star- this time and appeared about them, when she suddenly again course, and showed her red

[illegible]

a news-page1430922



light." If the jury believed this evidence to be true they would naturally find a difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the mate of the Bonnie Dundee was the sole cause of the disaster, and perhaps in coming to the conclusion that he was the cause of the disaster to any extent whatever. It is clear that the evidence for the defence was sufficiently credible to admit of a doubt as to whether the mate of the Bonnie Dundee brought about the collision or not, and in their verdict the jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. With him, therefore, we have nothing further to do.

The case as it now presents itself to the public is as follows:—There are two steamers running into each other on a fine night, within a few hours' distance of the metropolis, with a number of lives at stake, and a still larger number of property in imminent danger. That there was criminal neglect on the part of somebody is beyond all dispute, but of whom it is the case, no one is held to be criminally punishable. It must be seen that this state of things discloses a gross miscarriage of justice somewhere. There are accidents which no human providence can anticipate or prevent. As long as men go to sea property will be imperilled and life sacrificed. While there is a limit to human skill and foresight, there will be uncertainty, and therefore danger. There are events on sea as well as on land over which man has no control, and which will there is a change in the elements will occur in spite of all that is done to prevent them. No amount of strictness or caution on the part of ship's companies, or no provision within the power of Governments or over-confidence on the part of captains and officers. The best of captains may make mistakes, and there are mistakes which the best are sometimes the first to make. Collisions have often occurred through the misapprehension of one captain of the course taken by another. The most experienced seaman, it has been said, sometimes misinterprets the manoeuvres of a distant vessel, and this may be more easily done in a moonlight night than in a dark one. In the description of the saving of GATT in REVER'S Christie Johnson, GATT's mother cries: "The boat is not going to the poor man; it is turning its back upon him." "She canna lie in the wind's eye," answers a seafarer, "for as she is she is." But, admitting that there are possibilities and dangers at sea of which landmen know little or nothing, it must be conceded that the collision which led to the foundering of the Bonnie Dundee and to the loss of so many lives, was one that ought not to have occurred, and was the result of culpable negligence. We may go farther and say that the final result of the inquiries which have been made into the collision will not tend to either strengthen the feeling of responsibility on the part of those who manage ships or to increase the feeling of safety in those who have to sail in them. Every year the traffic along our coast increases, every year therefore the necessity for vigilance and care becomes more important. Among the names of shipwreck and loss of life thereby, collisions occupy a foremost place. Out of 4107 accidents to ships which happened during the twelve months ending June 30, 1877, no less than 847 were collisions. In this part of the world collisions may have been less numerous, than in such crowded thoroughfares as the English Channel, but they have been sufficiently numerous to lead the authorities to regard them as among the gravest of the dangers to which our marine traffic is liable. There are one or two points in connection with the collision referred to, to which we shall again allude, meanwhile the result of the inquiries we have been discussing can hardly be said to be one that is calculated to produce unmixed satisfaction.

As it must be the earnest desire of everybody who wishes well to the cause of social amelioration to encourage good and efficient institutions among the industrial classes, we propose to supplement the article in the Friendly Societies or Victoria published in our issue of the 16th instant by touching some facts respecting the operation of similar societies in New South Wales which that article has caused to be placed in our hands. While doing our best to strengthen the principle of self-help among the people, and of providing through health and prosperity for seasons of sickness and adversity, we shall endeavour to avoid invidious comparisons between one society and another. Indeed, so far as this colony is concerned, no means are available for making these comparisons, and we shall use only such official and authentic information as may have come into our possession.

The letter of Mr. A. OLIVER, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and which appeared in our issue of Saturday, was very opportune. It estimates the number of friendly societies in this colony on the 31st December, 1877, at 80. That must mean branches, for in Victoria, with a larger aggregate membership than in New South Wales, there were at the same date only 33 societies, but 708 branches. Here is another point on which similarity in making up the returns is desirable. As to the number of members in these societies Mr. OLIVER says nothing, although that happens to be the most important matter for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which these provident institutions are reaching the industrial classes. One thing is clear from the letter of the Registrar, and that is that the Act of 1873 has become practically a dead letter. Here are his words:—"Up to this day, May 15th, the total number of returns for the year 1878 is 164, and I regret to say that at least one-third of these will have to be sent back in order that they may be submitted in an intelligible form." Surely this is absolute proof of the charge made in our leader of the 16th to the effect that the Act of 1873 had been suffered to become a dead letter. Nobody seems to care even to enforce its penalties, although an efficient Government ought either to carry out the Act if it is good, or repeal it if it is bad. Let our readers judge of this obligation in the light of the following extract from the report of the Victorian Government Statist, to which reference has been already made. It is dated 31st January, 1879:—

"The year 1877, to which the present statistics relate, was the first year in which the new Friendly Societies Act came into operation. These returns are, therefore, the first to be rendered under the new statute. That statute was in many respects defective, and in some more than that it did not contain adequate means of compelling the friendly societies to furnish returns, the consequence being that some societies have failed to perform that duty, and the

statistics were, in consequence, always more or less incomplete. In the new statute this fault is remedied, and provision is made for the imposition of penalties on any societies which omit to send in the prescribed documents.

"These tables relate only to societies which have furnished returns, and at each year only a small proportion have neglected to do so, the figures in the summary tables may be taken as indicating the condition of the societies as a whole."

Unfortunately, for the purpose of comparison, in New South Wales the majority of the societies fail to make returns, and in spite of the statute do it with impunity. Under such conditions, how is it possible to collect data which may enable a social economist fairly to estimate the position and working of these provident institutions? We can only hope that this grave neglect on the part of the Executive will be speedily and effectually remedied in the manner indicated in Mr. OLIVER's letter.

Since that letter appeared in our columns a copy has been sent to us of the report of the New South Wales Independent Order of Oddfellows of the Manchester Unity for the year ending December, 1878, with statistical tables compiled by the secretary, Mr. G. F. SUTTON. As this is the only document hitherto placed in our hands from which it is possible to judge of the position and economical operation of friendly societies in New South Wales, it may be well to give a careful analysis for the purpose of comparison with kindred institutions in Victoria, and with other provident institutions as they exist both here and all over the world. The leading facts can be very briefly stated. At the close of the year the number of members was 7981, which is a little more than half the number of members belonging to the same order in Victoria. The income for the year is put down at £28,563 and the expenditure at £22,250. The surplus funds amounted to £47,578, and the gross value of all the lodge and district funds is given at £24,718, or at the rate of 28 s. 2d. per member. The proportion of this surplus returned as bearing interest was £239,240, and the interest received was £1847, which gives a rate equal to a fraction over 4 per cent., or one-fifth less than the average rate of the Friendly Societies in Victoria. Is this matter proper, added to the many we have already given, that money is cheaper in New South Wales than it is in Victoria?

But let us descend to the particulars of this balance-sheet. Out of the total expenditure of £22,250 for the year, 35 per cent. was in the form of sick-pay; 10 per cent. in the form of the funeral fund levy; 6 per cent. towards the medical attendance, and 22 per cent. expense of management. Once more we prove that the expense of management is too large. In our article of the 16th instant, we demonstrated that the cost of management for the Victorian Friendly Societies was 10 1/2 per cent. of the income. Here is positive proof, from the returns of the leading society in this colony, that the cost of management is 22 per cent. of the income. Surely this must indicate waste and extravagance somewhere. The best insurance societies do not expend more than 15 per cent. of their annual income on working expenses, and a large part of this is in the form of bonuses and other allowances for securing new business. That is a most extravagant expenditure, for the insurers have to pay in one form or another, the whole of this expenditure. But it is still more extravagant and wasteful for Friendly Societies, a large part of whose business is done gratuitously, to expend more than one-fifth of their whole income upon mere management; and such a fact must tend greatly to discourage their operations among thoughtful and intelligent working men, whose business it is to determine whether the law ought not to be amended, and in its leading provisions enforced for the benefit of the public at large.

The recent repressive of the Hatfield bushrangers has attracted attention to the policy of the revision of Criminal Law. The offence for which the Hatfield prisoners were tried and convicted amounted only to manslaughter, according to English law, and why should what is an offence punishable by penal servitude in one part of the Imperial dominion, in another be a capital offence? If there is no sufficient reason, then the Colonial Criminal Law should be revised, and brought into accordance with that of the mother country. Our Criminal Law is Draconian, as compared with that of England, so far as relates to capital punishment. The time may not be come for the total abolition of this extreme and dread sentence of the law, but in the present advanced state of civilization it should be reserved for, and inflicted only in, cases of actual murder, and high treason, as is now the case in England. The question of the revision and reform of Criminal Law is now occupying the attention of the Imperial Parliament. In lieu of merely amending the law by another enactment, the attempt is being made to codify the whole Criminal Law as to indictable offences—that is to compress into one Code (in the Model of the Code Napoleon and the Indian Code) the whole law on this subject, so that "he who runs may read"—in other words that without reference to previous statutes, and to text books and authorities innumerable, one may see at a glance the whole law in this class of crimes defined and the punishment regulated. The first reading of this Act (containing the Code) took place last session, and it was referred to a Royal Commission, consisting of Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. Justice LANE, and Mr. Justice STANFORD, the authors of this and also of the Indian Criminal Code, for thorough examination, amendment, and approval, in the confident expectation that a measure of so delicate and technical a nature, stamped with such high judicial approval, will be passed intact by both Houses of Parliament. The Commission have returned the Act to the House of Commons, and it is expected that it will as so settled become law this session. The adoption of this code may be strongly urged in the colony, and the bringing into accord the Criminal Law of the Home and Colonial Governments. If this is done we shall see the infliction of capital punishment once curtailed, but certain and sure of execution in the extreme cases to which it will apply. This will be a gain to the colony, and a stride in the advance of civilization.

That every man has a right to do what he will with his own is a doctrine too readily assented to, while the recognition of the converse of it that individual rights must not trench upon those of the general community is very tardily assented to, and often practically ignored. Individual interests are generally strong, and insisted upon with great persistence, while public interests are too commonly conceded to persons who are either incapable of understanding their responsibilities or too feeble to discharge the duties which have been delegated to them as the representatives of society generally. This, we suppose, is the explanation of much of the physical evil which presses hard upon so many of our citizens. No one who has lived in Sydney for a quarter of a century can fail to remember that many tortuous and slimy alleys, lined with damp and mean habitations, cover the places where a few years ago there existed green fields upon which cattle depastured or children played. Now that the open spaces

have been built over, there is a possibility of the Legislature being induced to pass a Building Act. Vested interests can claim nothing more in the city, and the public have little left to lose or to gain. It is otherwise, however, in the suburbs, and if the municipal bodies which hold sway around Sydney are alive to their duty they will take vigorous measures to prevent and eradicate nuisances prejudicial to public health and morals. Should the City of Sydney Improvement Bill pass the Assembly, to whom it has been returned by the Council, the municipalities may be brought within the scope of its provisions, and to prevent the creation of centres of foul disease by forbidding the too minute subdivision of property. Mr. COPELAND called the attention of the Government a few days ago to the fact that a number of small dwellings were being erected over the main sewer at Redfern, the drain being simply boarded over to form the flooring of the houses. This fact must be known to the Corporation at Redfern, but if there be any law to prevent it, we should be surprised to find either the Government or the Corporation stepping in to enforce it. It is only at long intervals that the Corporation are called upon to be galvanized into taking action upon sanitary matters. When a small-pox scare seizes the community they are lavish in their precautions, and we do not condemn them for it; but such spasmodic efforts contrast sadly with their toleration of insanitary conditions which form a standing menace to the health of the people. The Government has erected and maintained at Glebe Island the most gigantic nuisance which could be inflicted upon any civilized community; the City Council cannot escape censure for the private slaughtering of animals, and the chronic state of filth in which portions of the city are allowed to remain, while the Corporation allow a boiling-down establishment and cow yards are among apparently the most heinous institutions of the place. Temperance societies and city missions are, no doubt, conceived in a most philanthropic spirit, but there would be less need for such advocates to remedy the evils of vice and intemperance, if the municipal bodies could be roused from their apathy in regard to sanitary matters, for cleanliness comes very close to goodness.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be satisfactory to those interested in the wool trade to learn by our cable news this morning that as the London-colonial sales progress, the market remains firm, and that an active demand continues. An interesting item of this morning's news announces that two of the younger sons of the Grand Duke Constantine (the Czar's brother) will be among the distinguished visitors at the Sydney International Exhibition. England's Eastern policy has come in for a little adverse criticism from the French Press, and this has provoked replies from the British Press. The quarrel seems, however, more likely to serve the newspapers with an interesting topic of discussion than to develop into anything like a serious misunderstanding between the two nations.

A notice called for by Mr. McRhone showing the amount of money paid out of the Church and School Land Fund to each of the Bishops of the Colony since 1870, together with copies of the schedules, or returns, showing how the money was applied, has been laid before Parliament. The following are the disbursements for each year—1870, £1024 1s. 7d.; 1871, £203 15s. 2d.; 1872, £1022 6s. 10d.; 1873, £1070 7s. 10d.; 1874, £1074 10s. 4d.; 1875, £1255 9s. 4d.; 1876, £1000; 1877, £1080 6s. 7d.; 1878, £2295 13s. The total disbursements for the nine years was £15,301 6s. 6d. These sums were expended by the Bishop of the diocese of churches, presbyteries, schools, and convents, plans of appropriation having in each case been submitted by the Bishop receiving the money, and approved by the Executive Council.

With reference to the allegations made by Mr. Angus Cameron in the Legislative Assembly the other night, on the subject of immigration, that gentleman has received the following reply from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st May, 1879. Sir—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that he has caused immediate inquiries to be made as to the alleged misstatement of persons both in this colony and in England, and other allegations of mismanagement in connection with immigration which you brought under the notice of the House of Representatives. He has the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, CANTRELL WALKER.

The general sessions of the Central Criminal Court were resumed at Darlinghurst, yesterday, before His Honor Sir William Manning. Mr. Lee presented for the Crown. William McMahon, a respectable-looking man, who, it is said, owns a large amount of property in the district of Cobar, was found guilty of having received a bullock knowing it to have been stolen from Mr. W. F. Buchanan's run. He was remanded for sentence. His Honor Sir William Manning, in passing a 12 months' sentence upon Stephen LaTrobe, the French expatriate from New Caledonia, who on the previous evening had been found guilty of a considerable number of crimes, said that he considered it to be his duty to make public notice of the danger to which this community will be exposed if free and indiscriminate admission to this colony is to be given to expatriates from the French penal settlement in New Caledonia. He thought it necessary that the attention of the Government should be called to the subject, in the hope that some provision might be made corresponding with those of certain neighbouring colonies to prevent the accession to this country of a very undesirable class of persons. He was the more induced to make these remarks because he had been informed on the authority of the police since this man's conviction last evening that a considerable number of criminal convicts had lately arrived in Sydney from New Caledonia, and that a very great number—500 to 600 it was said—was about to be released by the French authorities. He considered it obvious that the comparative proximity of this colony and the attention it offers for relocation would lead to the determination of the French authorities to send to this colony a large number of expatriates into our midst, and the more so as they would be excluded from Victoria, and, as he believed, also from South Australia. His Honor observed that transportation to Australia had long since been prohibited and disused in respect of our own race, with the most beneficial effect to the colony, and he thought it would indeed be lamentable if the state which we have so carefully removed should be revived within this particular colony by our shores being thrown open to all the convicts expatriates from the adjacent penal settlement of another country. The first case this morning will be the Queen versus Israel and Peleley.

After two or three days of fine weather rain again set in. On Tuesday morning, however, two sharp showers fell in Sydney, but the weather completely cleared up before noon and remained the until yesterday morning, when clouds again obscured the sky. The rain held of until evening, when a light rain set in and continued nearly all through the night. The atmosphere was close, there being scarcely any wind blowing. At the time the wind went to the sky had cleared, and there were prospects of fine day.

A pamphlet containing a series of papers on blood poisoning, typhoid, scarlatina, and other zymotic diseases prevalent in New South Wales, by Dr. A. Moffitt, has been forwarded to us by the publisher, Mr. W. Maddock, for notice. At a time when so much is heard of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the metropolis, these papers are of great value. They were published in the New South Wales Medical Journal, and will probably prove acceptable to those who have to treat the special class of diseases to which the papers have reference.

A public meeting held, at the Church of England schoolroom, Peterhead, on last Monday evening, the Freemasons Literary and Debating Society was successfully inaugurated. Mr. James Stevenson, as chairman, explained that the society was established for the moral and intellectual improvement of its members by means of lectures, essays, debates, library, and other suitable means, and urged upon those present to join and give the association the benefit of their sympathy and support, and to use their best endeavours to increase the number of members. It was then the meeting adjourned.

ing and instructive. A committee of five members was appointed to draw up a code. Business and submit their report to a meeting to be held on Monday next. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

The case of the two youths, Wilkinson and Metcalf, who have been condemned to death, and now lie in Bathurst gaol awaiting the day of execution, and also the case of Alfred, the aboriginal, lying under a similar sentence in Mudgee gaol, is to be taken into consideration at a public meeting of the citizens of Sydney, at the Masonic Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is convened by his Worship the Acting-Mayor, Mr. Michael Chapman, in response to a requisition. The object for which the meeting is convened is the adoption of a petition to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying his Excellency to exercise his prerogative in commuting the death sentence passed upon the unfortunate youths and aboriginal, and to pardon them as he may deem adequate under the circumstances. A debate on the subject took place last night in the Legislative Assembly, under a motion for adjournment. In another column will be found a letter from the Rev. R. J. Read, having reference to the two youths in Bathurst gaol.

The Seamen's Union intend to celebrate the Queen's Birthday by a procession and a picnic. The procession, in which all seamen are invited to take part, will start from the office of the Union, at the corner of Sussex and Rinkins streets, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and headed by the new banner of the Union, the men will march through the streets and to the wharf, thence proceeding by steamer to Chowder Bay. At night there will be a torchlight procession.

The members of the Alexandria Literary Institute held their usual weekly meeting in St. Mark's Schoolroom, Darling Point, on Monday last the 19th instant. Mr. W. Stephen in the chair, and the business of the evening was to receive the Colonies beneficial to civilization. "The Colonies Beneficial to Civilization" opened in the affirmative by Mr. A. Maclean. After a short, but interesting, discussion the question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 12.

Part 4, of vol. 8, of the proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, has just been issued from the printing office of Messrs. Fodder and Co. The volume contains the minutes of the last annual meeting, presided over by the President, Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A., with the ten papers read at previous meetings, also the usual contents and index for the four parts, embracing 400 pages of dainty type. Illustrated plates are appended of papers read by Mons. N. de Mikoluk-Macley, and the Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C., on the "Flagellum of the Pacific," with one plate illustrative of the paper read by Mr. E. P. Ramsay, on "Contributions to the Zoology of New Guinea." An essay on the "Ichthyology of Port Jackson," by Count F. de Castelnau, extends over 52 pages.

A RICKET and gold chain, gold locket, and a cheque for £2 10s. have been presented to Constable Stuart, through the Superintendent of Police, as a slight recognition of his late courageous arrest of Timothy Brennan, a notorious and dangerous criminal, who was arrested by Constable Stuart, and a reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension. The cheque (by Mr. F. H. Long to Mr. Fodder, by the donors, about twenty gentlemen who were eyewitnesses of the struggle) conveyed a request that Constable Stuart's conduct should be considered, with a view to his promotion.

Last Tuesday evening, on the invitation of the members of the Edgell Literary and Debating Club, the Rev. Thomas Kemmis gave a reading at St. John's Church, Sydney, of a paper on "The Influence of the Bible on the Moral and Intellectual Development of the Race." The reading was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The reading consisted of selections, grave and gay, which were ably rendered by Mr. Kemmis, and afforded much instruction and amusement to those present, who showed their appreciation by frequently applauding him during the evening. On a motion of Mr. O. Norton, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the rev. gentleman.

At the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, last night the employees of the late firm of Messrs. J. Isaacs and Co. assembled to make a presentation to Mr. G. L. Goodman, a gentleman who has for many years occupied a prominent position under the firm. About thirty gentlemen were present, and Mr. Hugh Lockrey occupied the chair. Mr. Goodman was presented with an address, neatly engrossed on vellum, and handsomely framed, and with a handsome gold locket, bearing the monogram of the recipient in raised letters set with diamonds. The address stated that the jewel was a souvenir of the days the recipient had spent among the contributors to his chief and friend, and that it was a token of the esteem and affection which he had for him, and of the respect and admiration which he had for him. It expressed respect and esteem towards him, and assured him that wherever interest or indignations might lead him he would ever be followed by the sincerest wishes, for his happiness, of the thirty-six fellow workers with him who signed the address. Mr. Goodman responded feelingly, and before the meeting broke up he had drunk, and a number of other toasts were honoured.

His Honor the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Zealand has appointed Mr. Elliott Meyer, of 71, Pitt-street, solicitor, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New Zealand for administering and taking affidavits, and for the purpose of taking acknowledgments of married women.

On Thursday evening last Charles Brandt, a seaman of the steamer Illawarra, was seen going towards the Grafton Wharf, where his vessel lay. He never reached his ship, however, and the fact that he was last seen going towards the wharf was proved, on the discovery of his body floating in the water, to be the Grafton Wharf. An inquest was held at the Brecknock Arms Hotel, and a verdict was returned of "death from accidental drowning while in a state of intoxication."

After having managed to elude the police for nearly five months, since his escape in December last, Henry Weiberg, of Wodonga (Vero), the Avoca gold robber, was recaptured on Friday last. Ever since Weiberg succeeded in getting away, well-substantiated reports have been received from time to time showing that he was still somewhere in the locality where he had escaped. Frank expeditions by the police, however, failed to discover him, and there was reason to think that he was sheltered by persons in the neighbourhood. A few weeks ago it was currently reported that he was attempting to get away by coming in disguise by steamer to Melbourne, and then leaving the colony, and the detectives consequently boarded every vessel from the eastern coast which entered Port Phillip. All these efforts were fruitless, however, until Friday last, when Weiberg was captured by mounted-constable Taylor and detective Egleston at the Tarwin, apparently in the vicinity of his old haunts. The officers had been out searching for Weiberg for a fortnight before they could obtain any trace of his whereabouts, although they had received trustworthy information that he was in the neighbourhood. At length on Friday morning the same across tracks which they had no doubt were Weiberg's, and following these they saw him at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the scrub. Weiberg, immediately on seeing them, made a bolt similar to that which had been successful on the previous occasion. The constable and detective, however, were on this occasion fully armed, and they shot at one another from Egleston and two from Taylor (the second of which passed close to his head) Weiberg threw up his hands and cried out "I surrender." The pursuit of the prisoner from the time he started to run off was very energetic, and the country being rough the officers were at one time afraid that Weiberg would succeed in getting away, and a second time Constable Taylor on one place had to jump clean down a precipice 14 feet deep, so as to "round off" the fugitive, and the latter did not give in until he saw that escape was hopeless, as if the officers could not capture him alive they were fully determined to shoot him down. After being securely handcuffed, the prisoner was brought into Griffith Point, where he was taken before three justices of the peace, and remanded to Melbourne. He will be brought into Melbourne by the Phillip Island coach, which arrives here at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon (Monday). During the sitting of the Parliamentary Board of Inquiry doubt was freely expressed as to the blow given by Weiberg to the police, and it was said that the police were in a very bad way. It would appear, however, that in the opinion of the prisoner at least, this doubt was quite misplaced, as, in conversation with constable Taylor, Weiberg said, "By G—, I doubled up detective Mahony when I struck him in the belly, and I was surprised how ran so well after me."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

(RUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.)

## THE FRENCH PRESS ON ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The French Press comments in very unfavourable terms on the hesitation which it declares has been shown by Great Britain in actively co-operating with France on the Greek frontier and Egyptian questions, and attributes the British policy to a mistrust of French influence in the East. The English Press, replying to the attacks generally, considers the complaints groundless.

## VISIT OF RUSSIAN PRINCES TO SYDNEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 20.

H. I. M. warship Naerduik has been ordered for a cruise off the coast of Australia, having on board two younger sons of the Grand Duke Constantine (brother of the Czar), who will visit the Sydney International Exhibition.

## THE DURHAM.

SUZ, MAY 20.

The steamship Durham arrived to-day from Melbourne.

## FOREIGN SHIPPING.

(FOR THE MERCHANT SHIPPING AND UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

ARRIVED.—Pinaro, ship, from Melbourne February 1; Euterpe, ship, from Port Chalmers January 28; Eastern Star, brig, from Wallaroo January 16.

The Sophia Joakim, ship, from Adelaide, bound to the United Kingdom, with wheat, has put into Tananarive, Madagascar, totally damaged, and a steamer has been sent to her assistance. The cargo is damaged.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Newcastle Coal Company's miners, held on Monday evening, the late conference and subsequent aggregate meeting on the subject of the Lambton difficulty came in for a good share of adverse comment, the general opinion being that the affair was a complete failure, and that matters are left in a worse condition than they were before. It was stated that if the vend scheme was not drawn for the benefit of the Wallsend and Co-operative collieries it had certainly done more harm than good.

## TAMWORTH.

WEDNESDAY.

The meeting, to-night, to take into consideration the Bathurst rape case was numerously attended. The Mayor presided, and a resolution was unanimously passed, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor, urging a commutation of the death sentence passed upon the two prisoners.

Heavy rain has fallen since last night, and there is every appearance of a continuance. It is doing much good.

## BATHURST.

WEDNESDAY.

The boy Long was delivered over to the Police Magistrate to-day at 1.30 p.m., by Father O'Donnell, in accordance with the Judge's order, and taken possession of by Mrs. Long. There was a large crowd about the Court-house at the time, but the proceedings took place in the Police Magistrate's room, and there was no demonstration.

The Rev. F. S. Wilson, of Grenfell, read a paper this morning, entitled "The Attitude of the Church of England in regard to the Temperance Question." The address was delivered to members of the Press, the Bazaar occupying the chair, and a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. It was decided to form a Church of England Temperance Society for the diocese of Bathurst.

A public meeting called by the Mayor, in answer to a numerously signed requisition, was held at the Town Hall to-night, to take into consideration the sentence of death passed upon Alexander Metcalf and Charles Wilkinson, convicted of rape, and confirmed by the Executive Council. Although the weather was inclement, there was a very good attendance, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting a petition should be drawn up and signed by such citizens of Bathurst and district as are favourable to the Executive Council, recommending the late decision respecting the execution of the lads Metcalf and Wilkinson and the aboriginal at Mudgee; the petition when signed to be presented to the Executive." "That Messrs. W. H. Suttor, E. Webb, O. E. Piffner, A. B. Rae, the Rev. Canon Smith, and the Mayor of Bathurst be and they are authorised to wait on the Executive Council to present the petition."

It has been raining heavily all day.

## PARKES.

WEDNESDAY.

Fine soaking rain commenced last night. It is still raining, and there is every appearance of plenty falling. Business is very quiet.

## FORBES.

WEDNESDAY.

We have had twelve hours' steady rain, and it is still falling heavily, with no sign of cessation. This is the best rain we have had this year.

Quantities of copper are still coming through from Cobar.

## MUDGE.

WEDNESDAY.

At an industrially attended public meeting, held last evening in the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, it was decided to take steps to have the Mudge district properly represented at the International Exhibition. A large and influential committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

It rained steadily all last night, and the weather is still showery.

## ORANGE.

WEDNESDAY.

A strong feeling is manifested here in regard to the decision of the Executive Council to allow the law to take its course in the case of the prisoners sentenced to death for rape. In response to an industrially signed requisition, the Mayor convened a meeting in the Court-house to-night, to take the matter into consideration with a view to obtaining a commutation of the sentence. Despite the heavy rain there was a large and influential attendance, and resolutions condemning the action of the Executive were unanimously agreed to. A petition in favour of a commutation of sentence was adopted. The excitement is intense.

Rain has fallen copiously since yesterday.

## GRENELL.

WEDNESDAY.

Acceptable rain set in last night, and it is still falling heavily.

## ADELONG.

WEDNESDAY.

Auriferous ground has been discovered at the Nacks. Nacks Creek, about six miles from this town. A party of miners pegged out a prospecting area on quartz, and the specimens show gold freely. They have sunk about six feet, and come upon a leader three inches thick. The ground has also been tried by other parties, and two areas of 400 feet each, Nos. 1 and 2, have been pegged out west, and another east. The stone has been tested, and is considered payable. Some claims recently taken up on Donkey Hill and Gibraltar Hill are likely to turn out payable. Taking mining on the whole, it shows an improvement, but not sufficient to induce those at a

distance to come here. A nice rain has set in, which will give some of the alluvial claims a fair start, and also allow the agriculturists to get to work with seed.

## QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

The stonemasons employed at Parliament Buildings struck work this morning in consequence of the employment of a workman who had refused to contribute towards the Operative Masons' Society.

Addressing a meeting of the electors of Fortitude Valley to-night, Mr. Fring stated authoritatively that the Works policy shadowed forth in Mr. McIlwraith's speech in regard to the three million loan would not be departed from, and that no reductions in the salaries of the Civil Service was contemplated. A vote of confidence in Mr. Fring was carried.

## MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The Geelong and Melbourne line was formally opened to-day. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by several Ministers, proceeded by special train to Geelong, and, on arrival, addresses were presented. A banquet was afterwards held, and was largely attended. The Governor, replying to the toast of his health, counselled moderation, forbearance, and conciliation in the use of our political institutions, and remarked that he had constitutionally governed the country. Sir Bryant O'Loughlin and Mr. Lalor, replying for the Ministry, cordially endorsed the sentiment of the toast. The party returned to Melbourne, and was met by the Mayor and the Council. Mr. Lalor, replying for the Council, informed the Governor that it would be useless and only a waste of time to again send up the Reform Bill of last session, as no member would be found to take it up if brought forward; but that if a Reform Bill were prepared, the Council proposed to meet the Government on the subject. The party returned to town in the evening. The new line is twenty miles long.

A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Joseph Pearce, on a charge of having aided and abetted Webb, and with being an accessory after the fact. Pearce was master of the cutter Petrel, and has been in communication with Webb. He was arrested in the vicinity of Warrack, Bay, and will be brought to Melbourne. It is stated that the police have found a plant of sovereigns at Williamstown.

At a meeting, held in favour of the direct line from Melbourne to Ballarat via Bacchus Marsh, the Hon. Henry Miller guaranteed that the money required for the construction could be raised by loan in the colony.

It is stated that the Government will, in the new Local Government Bill, give power to local governing bodies, by which they will be enabled to employ the proceeds of rates and endowments for the construction of lines to accommodate local traffic and answer the purposes of feeders to the Government railways.

At the inquest to-day on Father Nolan, who was found drowned in Sandridge Lagoon, the jury returned an open verdict.

The Minister for Education resumed his official duties to-day.

The Minister for Works will address his constituents to-morrow evening.

Mr. John McIntyre, one of the members for Sandhurst, is very ill.

A miner named McEvoy was killed in the Duke claim, Maryborough, to-day, by a fall of earth. Another man named Burns, who was working with him, was dangerously injured.



---

**AER MAP.**

OF A.M., WITH NOTES TO S.P.E.  
FROM TELEGRAMS

L. Government Astronomer.

of the Observatory at Meads Ness Level,  
at the distance of preceding 80 years 61  
on May 11 day ..... 80 800.

Samples from D. Brimston & Co. Cret  
Macquarie N. Newcastle; B.  
onging O.G. Cape St George; Ma.  
O. Gato; W.T. Wilson's Forest  
Belbourne; A.A. Albany; D. Dund  
rith B.O. Bourke; F. Portland;  
Adelaide; A.S. Alice Springs; M.

W  
N  
E  
S

Q

3500

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—We believe that, after a considerable delay, the Council of Education has decided not to place the teachers of Certified Denominational schools on the same scale as regards remuneration as the teachers in Public schools, though those gentlemen hold the same certificates of ability, and have a greater amount of work to do, but that they have to give instruction in religion in addition to the ordinary secular work. The principal reason assigned in so believing, that the other friends of the cause of Education for Public school teachers, and great numbers of the present, pending arrangements being made for such

buildings, and as it is provided by the Education Act of 1863, that no school shall be established on the site is not vested in the Council, it cannot grant licenses to teachers of these schools, as in Public schools, and they are thereby placed at a very serious disadvantage when compared with the teachers of other schools under the Council.

In turning to the Council's report just published, we find under the heading of Denominational schools, a column headed, "Report of the Committee on the subject of the schools," in which it appears that pretty large amounts are spent on Denominational schools, and residences where there are such, (thirty in number), and that the Council is in the habit of paying for the rent of these schools, and for the salaries of the teachers. How does this agree

It does certainly seem strange that, in this particular case, the Council says that it is prevented by law from doing what, by him now repudiated, it has done for 100 years past. For instance, the Roman Catholic Church at Bathurst had spent on it, in rent and repairs, £200 in 1644; Mudge Bonville, Catholic priest, £25 in 1664, 1665, and 56 Mary's, Sydney; Roman Catholic Church, £100 in 1665; Bathurst Church of England school, £60 and £200, and Beadell (Upper), which, by the way is a church, had £60 spent on it. In fact, out of the 71 churches in the colony, fewer than 35 had sums expended on them by the Council varying from £5 to £55; and of the 68 Roman Catholic schools only eight had sums expended on them by the Council.

month, the Council regrets that it cannot grant any special allowance to teachers in certified Denominational schools, located in this city, who are called upon to teach in the city where the sites are not voted in the Council. It would be interesting to know how many of the sites of the fifty-three Denominational schools on which the Council has spent money to redempt the real estate have been voted in the Council. And besides this, it is a well-known fact, that many of these schools are in reality churches, and are only used *pro tem* for schools; and further, it is well-known that all the clergy and laymen of the various churches have been able to squeeze out of the Council for the repairs of the buildings, which are used for

reference for one teacher, and paying rent for another? If these be any, it tells against the Council's own argument. As in the one case it is spending money on non-convertible buildings and in the other it is simply giving to the teacher what, by its own estimate, is justly his due; and, indeed, the Council does actually grant residences to teachers in other educational schemes. The Council is a well-known fact that the teacher of the Botany Road Wesleyan school has lived in a house, the property of the Council, for some years, and yet in the case of the teacher of the Wesleyan Central school it is not legal for it to build residences (to remain its own property), or even to grant an allowance, which has been a bill, as a concern of the three schools. The Council has not done so, and it is not doing so. (C)

It matters little from what source the money is spent: it is derived from the public funds of the Council, and it is neglect to do what is expected of them by the Council, these funds ought to be applied in such a manner as to pay for the neglect of the duties of the Council, and before taking any action on buildings over which the Council has no control; and which, in many cases, are used for purposes altogether foreign to education.

This is no affair of support to Denominational schools, but a matter of support to the GENERAL SERVICES OF THE

The Legislature has made no provision for the salaries of the members of the Council. The members of the Council are often sent on duty abroad (and even made) chieftains, yet no one would ever dream of sending the guardians of the peace of the State on duty without a salary. Those chieftains have been protesting. Yet it is this that the Council is in reality doing by its teachers; it is not pay them for the time of religious instruction itself, but make it compulsory for them to be present at the school (and/or fanned) to do so. Thus the hard-working teacher is left at a disadvantage of about 250 per annum as compared with teachers holding similar positions in the State and elsewhere. It is the Council's own fault, only his equal in attainments and ability—but who may have the good fortune to be appointed to Public schools.

It is all very well for the Council to say that they respect the autonomy of the denominations, but the fact is that the State and leave it entirely to their own opinion to do so, just as they feel inclined. It is the duty of the Council to see all the servants of the same group, and paid, who are in the same manner, whether they are in the Parliament, the Army, Church and School land funds, or by making such a source obligatory on the denominations. This is no matter of support to the State of schools, but of their link with the State, and the State, no matter whether employed in Public or Denominational schools.

Of the 169 identified Denominational schools some are operative at the end of last year, over two-thirds are provided with residences, and yet the Council, which alone possesses the

power, declines to take any steps whatever to place any of its fifty teachers on the list of those who are under its control. There is, no doubt, reasons for some of those which will be discussed on a future occasion. But there are other serious grievances under which teachers of Denominational schools labor, which will be the subject of future notices. In the meantime, we hope that the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes will take effective means to protect the teachers of these schools from being made to resign, and that there is a public opinion in the colony which will prevent this from happening to be employed. But we trust that our readers will be able to distinguish between Denominational schools and their teachers. The latter are not to be made to resign, and, if the schools are to be retained, let the teachers be

fairly treated, and not made to suffer from the accounts of their position, when they are doing the work required of them by Act of Parliament, are the more assured by the Council, which owns its existence to the same source.

A. B. AND C.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.  
[By Telegrams.]

Melbourne, Wednesday.  
And half past 6. Cattle—8000 cattle were packed,  
and half past 6. Sheep—7000 sheep at the lower. Best bullocks  
at 10/-, best cows at 9/-, best ewes at 8/-, best lambs at 7/-.

[illegible][illegible]

under the presidency of the Mayor, and the producers were not to be satisfied that England produced what she wanted of the less known markets were, and had very little notion of studying their wants with any care and nicety. The British traders often fancied their everybody was in want of calicoes, and every body, too, of calicoes of the most popular English kind, and so they set out to find out whether there was any one place where much more was wanted than in the great towns, and countries like the English goods, they like best present such types of them as are most 'favourite' there.

...au/nla.news-page1430924







**INDENTERS** for British, American, or Continental manufactures exported on the most favorable terms.

**THE PRINCIPAL** of the above-named firm, **JOHN W. MANN**, means, **Weymouth** and **his**, **receivers of GOLD MEDALS**, Exhibition, can now complete orders for their Engines to the advantage of all who may wish to see them in application.

**LATEN'S** **GENUINE SCHLEMMER SCHNAPPS** may now be obtained in any quantity from the principal wine and spirit merchants, stockkeepers, &c., in the colony, and has been awarded the highest parcels.

**RALEIGH BLEND** Whisky, in bulk and case.

**WALKER'S OLD HIGHLAND Whisky**, in bulk, case, **first** and **second** prizes.

**CORR DISTILLERS** **CO'S** Whisky. This whisky, 5 years old, having taken **GOLD MEDALS** at **BOTH PARIS AND PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITIONS**, is now to be obtained in bulk and case, together with above special Whiskies, of all wine and spirit merchants and stockkeepers in the colony; or in trade prices direct from the distillers.

[illegible][illegible]

**T**O. EDWIN, HICKS, and CLARK will be happy to accept all Indian furs wanted for the undersigned.

**P**rice lists and plans on application to

**MONTFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.**

**T**HE UNDESIGNED is prepared to execute Indian on the most favorable terms, for all descriptions of English and Foreign Merchandise, and to make alterations on Wood, Metal, and Stone, and all kinds of machinery adapted through them.

**MONTFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.**

**T**HE UNDESIGNED is prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of KNIGHT, BRYAN, and STUBBS PORTLAND CEMENT.

**MONTFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.**

**C**OURCIER and ADDET have on SALE—Combe's St. Astobach, Liqueurs, Curacao, Marsachino, V. D. Grosse and St. Astobach, Cognac, Champagne, Vermouth, Champagne, Krug and Co.'s and Most and Chandon, and Mellan.

**T**HE Half-crown parcels of FIREWORKS at 79c, Little HILL Big Shot, and Lightning Shot.

**T**HE Five Shilling lots of FIREWORKS at 75c, Little HILL's Big Shot, satonish every one. You just try.

**O**NE QUART CHURNS, 7s 6d—Butter in 5 minutes.

**R**EVOLVING Water Boards, only 10s each, quite a novelty. **G. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, Sydney.**

**B**UILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—American CANAL BARROWS, all the best, at 20s each. **G. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, Sydney.**

**G**ENTLEMEN AMATEURS.—Search Small and Large LATHES, now arrived, price 15s. **G. HEBBLEWHITE.**

**J**UST unpacked, a splendid assortment of Coal Vases, Venders and Firetrons, an endless variety of Coal and Firetrons, and a large quantity of Coal, and also, Vase Cutlery, Engraved Goods of the newest design.

**W. FOT, New Premises, 278 and 280, George-street.**

Inspection invited.

**Horticulture, Farming, &c.**

**S**EED OATS, New Zealand, very prime quality, 8s 6d per 100 lbs. **J. FEMPELL and CO., George-street, Sydney.**

**N**EW ZEALAND SEED OATS  
New Zealand Seed Wheat  
Bathurst Seed Wheat  
Avalanche Seed Wheat  
**BOYLSON, and SOB, Sydney and Auckland.**

**Machinery.**

**S**TEAM-ENGINE, horizontal, 6 h-p.; vertical and

Turning lathes, 75 to 14 feet long, 8 to 16 inch diameter, 10 to 15 horse power.  
 Portable engines, 3 to 10 horse power.  
 Pumping engines, 14 inch cylinders.  
 Steam engines, 3 to 10 horse power.  
 V. I. K. boring, machinery, oil, cotton and rubber rollers.  
 Brickmaking-machines. *By arrangement.*  
**CAIRD, PATTERSON, and CO.,**  
*Representatives.*

**ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**

**BOILER PLATES and CIRCLES,** Yorkshire best and Input to  
**TANKS, CILLS, and ORIDER PLATES,** Robertson best  
**ANGLE IRON,** Boiler and ship quality, Robertson best  
**PAINTS** for Coal, Oil and Iron.  
**ASTAS MILLS STEEL BARS**  
**BEST SCALP POLISHES,** *By arrangement.*  
**CASET IRON and Cast Water Pipes,** 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 inch  
**POOL STEEL, FILLER, AVIFES,** 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775,



100



## Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, Thursday.  
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE,  
FINEST SOUCHONG.

SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CONGOLO.

For positive SALE.

Season 1878-9.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

40-60 boxes of Java and Java

41-87 ditto scented orange pekoe

48-60 ditto ditto ditto

49-73 ditto ditto

Particulars at sale.

SCAGARS.

By order of the consignees.

1460 BAGS and POCKET SUGARS.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

40-60 ditto ditto

41-87 ditto ditto

48-60 ditto ditto

49-73 ditto ditto

Particulars at sale.

GLUCOSE.

On account of whom it may concern.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

10 tons Glucose.

In lots to suit purchasers.

WHITING.

Just landed.

Ex Perthburgh.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

24 CASES TINNED FRUITS, each 3 dozen, assorted.

Particulars at sale.

PICKLES.

Balance of a Shipment.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

60 CASES MORGAN'S MIXED PICKLES, each 3 dozen.

Particulars at sale.

HOPS.

On account of whom it may concern.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell, at

the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

4 bales new hops.

BLUE.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases half blue.

Particulars at sale.

Lampware and Lanterns.

On account of whom it may concern.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

ME-1 package lanterns

2 packages lanterns and brackets.

Particulars at sale.

Superior Electroplated Ware, Painter Macho Goods, Clocks, &c.

Just landed, ex Perthburgh, from London.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

4 packages containing an assortment of

breakfast, tea, and coffee services

Lampware, clocks, &c., &c.

Particulars at sale.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases, containing an assortment of iron bedsteads.

Particulars at sale.

GLASSWARE.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

8 bales containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

WINE.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

CHINA.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

CHINA.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

CHINA.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

CHINA.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

CHINA.

By order of the consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by

function at the Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

12 cases containing wine.

Particulars at sale.

## THIS DAY, 22nd MAY.

Ex Francis Thorp, from London.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

8 CASES BEST SHEPHERD PLATED WARE,

New Designs, and in Queen's and Plaid Pattern,

consisting of

SPoons, Forks, Sugar Tongs,

BUTTER KNIVES, GRAY SPOONS,

COFFIN SPOONS, LADLES,

HOT WATER KETTLES, CUP BASKETS,

CRUST PLAINERS, KETTLE STANDS,

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,

WATERS AND PICKLE FRAMES,

TOAST RACKS, TEAPOT STANDS,

TOAST RACKS, 2000 BULLERS, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Fancy Warehouses, General Furnishing,

Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and Buyers generally.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions

to sell the above goods by AUCTION, AT THEIR

ROOMS, 141, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 22nd MAY, at 11 a.m.

Terms at sale.

Now landing ex Buenos and Peterborough.

THIS DAY, Thursday, and FRIDAY, 23rd and 24th instant,

at 11 o'clock.

C. HAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by

function at the Rooms, 161, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

Thursday, 22nd MAY.

335-11 ditto fine medium ditto

11-12 ditto fine medium ditto

12-13 ditto fine medium ditto

13-14 ditto fine medium ditto

14-15 ditto fine medium ditto

15-16 ditto fine medium ditto

16-17 ditto fine medium ditto

17-18 ditto fine medium ditto

18-19 ditto fine medium ditto

19-20 ditto fine medium ditto

20-21 ditto fine medium ditto

21-22 ditto fine medium ditto

22-23 ditto fine medium ditto

23-24 ditto fine medium ditto

24-25 ditto fine medium ditto

25-26 ditto fine medium ditto

26-27 ditto fine medium ditto

27-28 ditto fine medium ditto

28-29 ditto fine medium ditto

29-30 ditto fine medium ditto

30-31 ditto fine medium ditto

31-32 ditto fine medium ditto

32-33 ditto fine medium ditto

33-34 ditto fine medium ditto

34-35 ditto fine medium ditto

35-36 ditto fine medium ditto

36-37 ditto fine medium ditto

37-38 ditto fine medium ditto

38-39 ditto fine medium ditto

39-40 ditto fine medium ditto

40-41 ditto fine medium ditto

41-42 ditto fine medium ditto

42-43 ditto fine medium ditto

43-44 ditto fine medium ditto

44-45 ditto fine medium ditto

45-46 ditto fine medium ditto

46-47 ditto fine medium ditto

47-48 ditto fine medium ditto

48-49 ditto fine medium ditto

49-50 ditto fine medium ditto

50-51 ditto fine medium ditto

51-52 ditto fine medium ditto

52-53 ditto fine medium ditto

53-54 ditto fine medium ditto

54-55 ditto fine medium ditto

55-56 ditto fine medium ditto

56-57 ditto fine medium ditto

57-58 ditto fine medium ditto

58-59 ditto fine medium ditto

59-60 ditto fine medium ditto

60-61 ditto fine medium ditto

61-62 ditto fine medium ditto

62-63 ditto fine medium ditto

63-64 ditto fine medium ditto

64-65 ditto fine medium ditto

65-66 ditto fine medium ditto

66-67 ditto fine medium ditto

67-68 ditto fine medium ditto

68-69 ditto fine medium ditto

69-70 ditto fine medium ditto

70-71 ditto fine medium ditto

71-72 ditto fine medium ditto

72-73 ditto fine medium ditto

73-74 ditto fine medium ditto

74-75 ditto fine medium ditto

75-76 ditto fine medium ditto

76-77 ditto fine medium ditto

77-78 ditto fine medium ditto

78-79 ditto fine medium ditto

79-80 ditto fine medium ditto

80-81 ditto fine medium ditto

81-82 ditto fine medium ditto

82-83 ditto fine medium ditto

83-84 ditto fine medium ditto

84-85 ditto fine medium ditto

85-86 ditto fine medium ditto

86-87 ditto fine medium ditto

87-88 ditto fine medium ditto

88-89 ditto fine medium ditto

89-90 ditto fine medium ditto

90-91 ditto fine medium ditto

91-92 ditto fine medium ditto

92-93 ditto fine medium ditto

93-94 ditto fine medium ditto

94-95 ditto fine medium ditto

95-96 ditto fine medium ditto

96-97 ditto fine medium ditto

97-98 ditto fine medium ditto

98-99 ditto fine medium ditto

99-100 ditto fine medium ditto

100-101 ditto fine medium ditto

101-102 ditto fine medium ditto

## On FRIDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

at 4, HARROW-TERACE, DOWLING-STREET,

near Botany-street, Moore Park.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

and Effects, comprising

Glass and China

Electroplate and Cutlery

ELEGANT GLASS PIER GLASSES, Lustres, Vases, Gilt Clock and

Table, &c.

HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in STRIPED REP

Walnut CHIFFONIER, with 2 S. S. Plate-glass doors, and back;

Centre Table, Walnut

BRASS CARPETS, Heartbrakes

Brilliant-toned CUTLASS PIANOFORTE, by Collard and

WATERS

DINING-ROOM SUITE, in Plain Cloth

Chiffonier, Dining Table

Corbie Polier, LACE and REP CURTAINS

TURBULAR and other Bedsteads, Hair and Pile Mattresses,

Blankets

HANDSOME WARDROBES, Chests of Drawers

Washstands, Toilet Glasses, and Tables

Kitchen Utensils, Copper Bells and Stands, &c.

Altogether, comprising







FOR SALE BY TRUSTEES

The Unsold Allotments of that most eligible and hygienic  
CITY PROPERTY,  
DENISON-SQUARE, SERRY STREET,  
Bounded by Beale, Cleveland, and Dowling streets, and in-  
tersected by Purchase, Moore and Ridge streets, on the popu-  
lar side of and adjacent to  
MOORE PLACE.  
TITLE-TORRENS'S ACT.  
To BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, and INVESTORS, those  
desiring sites for churches or other public purposes, and those  
desiring securing freeholds for their own residences and busi-  
ness premises.  
TENDERS will be received for the purchase of the above-  
named property up to SATURDAY, the first of June.

divided to the undersigned, WHEREFORE FOUN THE ESTATE  
AND THE INTERESTS OF THE FOUN TENDER may be seen,  
and full particulars obtained.

TENDERS may be for the whole or for any parcel or parcels  
THINGS, and may be made by the owner of the parcel the  
price offered for that parcel, and should state the terms of the  
payment which they may desire to be accepted with their claim.  
Deposits of one-fourth cash required upon acceptance of any  
tender or tenders.

Any proprietor does not bind himself to accept the highest or  
any tender.

JAMES JOYCE, Notary-at-Law.

**G**REAT FURRY BARGAINS in the Discount Departments at the Royal Furishing Arcade, W. B. Campbell.

**To Let.**

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, A

**A** \$200, and the old weekly. DUFFITT, 653, Georgia-street; Tel. 798.  
**A** SHFIELD.—To LET, or for SALE, Alameda Crescent, Frederick-et., a Cottage Villa. Inquire near by.  
**A** SLEDGE.—Two very neat and cheap family RESIDENCES, one at 1000, and another at 1002, West-tenth-street.  
**T** GLERE POINT ROAD.—A pretty family residence to LET. E Ramsey, house agent, 415, Georgia-street.  
**A** SHFIELD, Charlotte-street.—To LET, two-story HOUSE, containing hall, drawing and dining rooms, 1 bed-room, bath, kitchen, parlor, wash-house, &c., nice modern fixtures. Wakin, Temperance Hall.  
**A** NEWTOWN.—Beautifully furnished family RESIDENCE, To LET, for about nine months, with immediate possession, large acreage on the premises. Ramsey, house agent, 412, Georgia-street.

**A. F. MACQUEE-STREET** North—Fashionably furnished, with a large LEIT, two or three bedrooms with stable; every convenience, distinguished family. Ramsey, house agent, 415, GEORGE-ST.

**A. T. DARLINGHURST**, prettily furnished family **SE-**VERANT, dining, and 2 bedrooms, servant's room, bathroom, etc., etc., a good thorough, stabling. E. Ramsey, house agent.

**BURWOOD.—To LET**, a desirable detached family RESIDENCE, near station. W. P. WOOLCOT, Bell's-changes.

**BALMAIN—Birch Grove** commodious HOUSE, 4 rooms, bath, copper, gas, well, 634, George-street.

**BURWOOD.—To LET**, Canford Lodge, roomy and well furnished. Dr. R. Fryer, Sydney, good stabling, and paddock if required.

**BUSINESS PREMISES, in Georgetown.** Splendid premises, in the best position, together with a long-established business, if required. Personal application, at 291, George-street, north-west.

**COTTAGES to Let, Jason's Village, Buckland-road,** Alexandria, via Waterloo; rent, 7s. C. Jones.

**DERWENT-STREET, GLEBE.**—(Semi-detached HOUSE, opposite St. John's Church School, 8s. large kitchen, bath, and two bedrooms, and a good room, yard, and garden. Apply W. Scott, 3, Spring-street.

**ELIZABETH BAY, Ithaca Road.—To Let WAT-TEMATA,** a family residence, containing on the first floor wide verandah, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, alcove, laundry, &c.; on the second floor, 6 bedrooms, bath, &c.; and on the third floor, 2 bedrooms, bath, &c. Apply North Shore, Heads, &c. Apply on the premises.

**FURNISHED** small comfortable COTTAGE, rent low. Mrs. Chier, Pitt and Haglan streets, Redders.

**HOUSE** TO LET, Bennett-street, off Moore Park, near the bridge, 6 rooms, bath, gas, water, electric light and stairs; rent, 16s per week. Apply Milligan's grocery store Bennett-street.

**MANLY**—Furnished COTTAGE TO LET, 6 rooms. 5 Ashby, W. Alexander's, Pitt and Park street.

**NORTH SHORE, Milton's Point**—Furnished Home. Apply, 2 to half-past 4, Deacon, news agent.

**NEWCASTLE**—TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES lately occupied by the undersigned in the drapery business. They are centrally situated and suitable for a bank, offices, or any business purpose. Apply to W. W. King-street, Newcastle.

**POINT PIPER ROAD, Paddington.**—WEST-  
BOURNE, containing 14 rooms, and every convenience, to  
LET. Apply early to W. W. TAYLOR, 10, Market Street.  
**SIX-ROOM HOUSE TO LET:** 18a, Mrs. Blamont  
Good Hope-street, Glenmore Road, Paddington.  
**SOUTH KINGSTON.**—HOUSES TO LET, of Queen-  
street, 6 rooms, kitchen, gas. Chapman, 209, George-street.  
**SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES TO BE LET.**  
**THE MOUNTAINS.**—WASCOE HOUSE.—To be LET, for  
a term, from the 1st of January, 1886. The House  
and Grounds, situate close to the Wascoe  
Station, Western line, and at present occupied by Mr. W. T. Jones. The  
house contains 15 rooms, kitchen, sea-  
saw, room, storeroom, and bathroom.  
There are also, cottages, and out-  
buildings.

**CHIFFENDALE.** **EVELING HOUSE.** Situate of Abercrombie-street, containing 1 large room, kitchen, cellars, and outhouses, suitable for hotel, school, or factory; rent, \$150 per annum, and taxes paid.

**STREET'S WHARF.** This well-known and well-situated WHARF TO BE LET FOR PRIVATE SALE, in whole, or in part. Full particulars apply to the advertiser.

**DOUBLE BAY.** A comfortable detached RESIDENCE, close on Union and South roads, with good garden ground attached, well known as the former property and residence of M. GILLMAN, Esq., and contains 7 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., outbuildings of 3 rooms, abundant sea supply; rent, £10 monthly.

**WOOLLAHRA.** A very comfortable VILLA RESIDENCE, semi-detached, and contains every convenience for a family. Rent, £50 per year.

**FOREST LODGE.** One or two conveniently arranged HOUSES, in Victoria-terrace, Randwick, each containing 6 rooms, bath, &c.

front entrance, gas, &c.

Offices on ground and first floor  
TO BE LET.

A commodious family RESIDENCE,  
containing 13 rooms, besides parlour,  
&c.; gas and water laid on; near to the  
manion of F. H. DAWSON, &c.; as  
convenient to the CITY.

A HOUSE in DENHAM-STREET,  
few yards off GLEBE POINT ROAD  
containing 8 rooms, &c.; rent, 10s per  
week.

HARDIE and GORMAN,  
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and ESTATE AGENTS,  
11, RAIBOLD STREET, GLASGOW.

**TO LET, HOUSE,** 5 rooms, north, water laid on. Apply  
St. Mark's School, near Darling Point.

**TO LET, FURNISHED COTTAGE,** 4 rooms, veranda,  
garden, gas, water, comfortable. Apply Woods, 25, Essex St.

**TO LET, HOUSE,** Carr's Estate, North Shore, 4  
rooms, bath, gas, water, central heating, 10 to 12 minutes' ride  
to the city.

**TO LET, 5 NEW HOUSES,** Fyrmont Bridge Road,  
Forest Lodge; gas, water, every convenience. All 4 rooms +  
bath.

**TO LET, small COTTAGE,** to share, clean couple;  
\$5 sd. 4 ft.-street, Chicago, 10 minutes' ride to  
the city.

**TO LET, COTTAGE,** 3 rooms, 1 bath, for rent. Apply  
Rushcutter Bay Tollbar.

**TO LET, Draper's Shop and House, fixtures; Colonnade  
buildings, Newtown.** Apply G. Davis, Ada House, Piccadilly.

TO LET, 2 new HOUSES, gas laid on. Apply F. J. Roebuck-street, Massillon, O.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 bedrooms, bath, 13 1/2 per cent. W. Alexander-street, Hunter-street: & 8.30 to 10 a.m., 3 to 4 p.m.

TO LET THE HOUSE and GROUND known as Orienton, Wooloahra. Between 9.30 a.m. & 3 p.m. on application to the agent, Messrs. J. & J. G. Smith, 111 and 113, Market-street, Oxford-street.

TO LET, 2-roomed HOUSE, balcony, verandah. Apply No. 1, Charlotte-terrace, Crown Road, Ullinoh.

TO LET, very Healthy VILLA, 6 apartments, Woolloahra Heights. W. C. Preston, opposite All Saints Church.

TO LET, HOUSE, containing 4 bedrooms, bath, gas laid on, coal, 100 ft. of land. Apply Mr. G. H. W. Rogers, 100, Liverpool-street, and Bignell's Arcade.

WQ: R. J. ROEBUCKS TO LET. Apply Mrs. Gaudin.

**T** William-street, Pascook's Point, Balmah  
**T** O LET, No. 2, Lingard-terrace, Bourke-street, Hurst  
 Hill, 5 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, gas, water, gas, hot  
 water, and all conveniences, near to Coombe-road, Marketville.  
**T** O LET, a new HOUSE, corner Underwood and  
 Sarah-street, 6 rooms; harbour view. Apply Coombe  
 Hotel, Paddington.  
**T** O LET, 2 new 5-roomed COTTAGE, verandah back and  
 front; acre laid on, large yard, good stable, Lamberth-  
 Campdown, opposite Public School. Apply Fynga's book  
 shop, near the station.  
**T** O LET, 3 new 8-roomed HOUSES, in Elmhurst  
 street, Paddington; gas and good water; also, 1  
 house, corner of Elizabeth and Underwood-street, Paddington.  
 Apply on premises.  
**T** O LET, small STORE, King-street West, suitable for  
 any business.

**T** MANUFACTURING purposes, well lighted. 177, Nassau-street.  
**T** O LET, NEW STORE, Sussex-street. Apply Fagan,  
 100, Broadway, or at premises.  
**T** O BE LET, STORES, in Queen's-place, lately occupied  
 by Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. George King and Co. 111,  
 Pitt-street.  
**G** REAT Furniture Bazaar in the Discount Depart-  
 ment at the Royal Farnham Arcade, W. B. Campbell.  
 SYDNEY—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and Son  
 at the office of the *Sydney Herald*, *Herald*, Pitt and Sydney  
 streets, Macquarie, May 25, 1876.

...au/nla.news-page143